



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY  
JUN 01  
2021 8:22 AM**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Bogue Chitto Water Association

Public Water System Name

0430001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)****INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)****DATE ISSUED**☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)☒ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_**DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)****DATE ISSUED**☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message☒ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)☒ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) Bogue Chitto Water Office--Southern 1 Stop5-15-21☐ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Jammy Crosby  
NameSecretary  
Title5-27-21  
Date**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)****You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.****Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)**Email:** water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**COUNTY OF LINCOLN**

1. The Newspaper printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the Newspaper and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:

2. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customer for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper in which the Notice was published.

*Ken Wren*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
12th Day of May, 2021

Shardul Gosh

BOGUE CHITTO  
P.O. BOX 101  
BOGUE CHITTO MS 39629

**2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Bogus Chitto Water Association, Inc.**  
**PW#R: 436061**  
**April 2021**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Moccasin Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our available water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water source to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Bogus Chitto Water Association, Inc. have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water safety, please contact Mary Matthews at 603.234.6642. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Bogus Chitto Water Association Office. The annual meeting will be held on May 10th at 7:00 PM at the Bogus Chitto Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water quality parameters that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Natural contaminants, such as arsenic, radon, and uranium, are naturally occurring in the earth. Synthetic chemical contaminants, including pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals, are added to the environment through agricultural practices, manufacturing, and other human activities. Synthetic and organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations and other systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of nuclear power production and testing activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLGL)** - The "Goal" (MCLGL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGLs are set for chemicals that are carcinogenic or otherwise dangerous to human health.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control potential contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLGL)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny every \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 3,000 years, or a penny every \$10,000,000.**

### TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant                   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects (ppm) or (mg/L) | Unit | Max. Allowable Limit | MCLGL | MCL  | Library Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |                                  |      |                      |       |      |   |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2019/2         | ND             | ND - 0.038                       | ppm  | 2                    |       |      | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.                         |
| 14. Copper                    | N             | 2019/20        | 0              | 0                                | ppm  | 1.3                  | 0     | 1.3  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.             |
| 16. Fluoride                  | N             | 2019/2         | 0.88           | 0.67 - 0.78                      | ppm  | 4                    |       |      | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.  |
| 17. Lead                      | N             | 2018/20        | 0              | 0                                | ppb  | 0                    | 0     | 15.0 | Leads, discharge from fertilizers and paints; corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium                        | N             | 2019/2         | 53000          | 48000 - 63000                    | ppb  | 0                    | 0     | 0    | Rock Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewing Chemicals.   |

### Disinfection By-Product

|                                  |   |      |       |          |      |   |   |     |  |
|----------------------------------|---|------|-------|----------|------|---|---|-----|--|
| 01. HAA5                         | N | 2020 | 0     | No Range | ppb  | 0 | 0 | 0   | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 02. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2020 | 11.82 | No Range | ppb  | 0 | 0 | 80  | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2020 | 0     | 0 - 1    | mg/L | 0 | 0 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes.   |

\* Report sample number. No number required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe to drink at all levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform growth. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDN now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components that serve lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.5762 if you want to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-426-6789.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water. The EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6789.

The Bogus Chitto Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you would like a copy of the 2020 CCR, it will be available at the Bogus Chitto Water Association Office located on HWY 31.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc.  
PWS#: 430001  
April 2021

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2021 MAY -5 AM 8:56

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc. have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary McMorris at 601.734.6642. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office. The annual meeting will be held on January 15<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| TEST RESULTS                  |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant                   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 10. Barium                    | N             | 2019*          | .0039          | .0018 - .0039                                      | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| 14. Copper                    | N             | 2018/20        | .1             | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride                  | N             | 2019*          | .578           | .567 - .578  | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong                                      |

|                                  |   |         |       |               |      |   |          |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------|---------------|------|---|----------|---|
|                                  |   |         |       |               |      |   |          | teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                     |
| 17. Lead                         | N | 2018/20 | 1     | 0             | ppb  | 0 | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits        |
| Sodium                           | N | 2019*   | 63000 | 56000 - 63000 | ppb  | 0 | 0        | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |
| <b>Disinfection By-Product</b>   |   |         |       |               |      |   |          |   |
| 81. HAA5                         | N | 2020    | 8     | No Range      | ppb  | 0 | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.                                  |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2020    | 11.82 | No Range      | ppb  | 0 | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.                                  |
| Chlorine                         | N | 2020    | .8    | .6 - 1        | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes                                     |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Bogue Chitto Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you would like a copy of the 2020 CCR, it will be available at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office located on HWY 51.

[illegible]

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

of health. MRO-6 does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant in control microbial contaminants. There is no known or expected maximum residual disinfectant level (MRL) for MRO-6.

*One part per million (ppm) of hexachlorine per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.*

| TEST RESULTS |               |                |                |   |  |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Analyzed | Unit Measurement   |
|              |               |                | MCLG           | MCL                                       | Latest Source of Contamination   |
| 10. Benzene  | N             | 2019*          | .0038          | .0018 - .0038                             | ppm  |
| 14. Copper   | N             | 2018/20        | .1             | 0   | ppm  |
| 16. Fluoride | N             | 2019*          | 576            | 507 - 578                                 | ppm  |
|              |               |                |                |   | 4  |
|              |               |                |                |   | Erosion of natural deposits; water preservatives   |
|              |               |                |                |   | deposits which promote strong erosion of natural deposits; water preservatives           |
|              |               |                |                |   | systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood                                 |
|              |               |                |                |   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood |
|              |               |                |                |   | discharge from metal processes; erosion of natural deposits                              |
|              |               |                |                |   | Exchanges of drilling wastes;  |

## Disinfection By-Product

|   |      |        | No sample required for 2020 | No sample required for 2020 | No sample required for 2020                            |
|---|------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| N | 2020 | #      | No Range                    | ppb                         | B <sub>1</sub> -Product of drinking water disinfection |
| N | 2020 | 1 - 82 | No Range                    | ppb                         | B <sub>2</sub> -Product of drinking water disinfection |
| N | 2020 | #      | No Range                    | mg/l                        | Water additive used to control microbes                |

can learn by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have earned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for biological sampling that are not present in an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDCH now notifies systems of any violations or violations prior to the end of the compliance period.

[illegible][illegible]

Bogues Chitto Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

We would like a copy of the 2020 CCR. It will be available at the Bogues Chitto Water Association Office located on HWY 51.



Deliver payment to:

BOGUE CHITTO WATER ASSOC.  
P.O. BOX 101  
BOGUE CHITTO, MS 39629  
601-734-6642

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
PRESORTED  
US POSTAGE PAID  
ZIP CODE 39629  
PERMIT # 07

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Previous Balance:         | 0.00  |
| WATER 1 USED 1030         | 20.00 |
| PREV 1079630 PRES 1080660 |       |

Return this portion with payment.  
Billed: 05/27/21

**NOTICE! YOU OWE THIS:**  
**YOU OWE 20.00 by 06/15/21**  
After 06/15/21 pay 22.00

YOU OWE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT:

**YOU OWE 20.00 by 06/15/21**

After 06/15/21 pay 22.00

Last Pmt \$20.00 05/06/21 RATCLIFF MARSHAL  
SVC:04/22/21-05/20/21 (28 days) Acct# 00010  
376 SOUTH ST.

If you would like a copy of the CCR, it will be  
available at the Water Office, at your request.

Acct# 00010

376 SOUTH ST.

Forwarding Service Requested  
RATCLIFF MARSHAL  
376 SOUTH ST  
BOGUE CHITTO MS 39629-8904